

tests and memorials appealing against the terms of peace as published in the newspapers.

It is possible that the Japanese plenipotentiaries will publish a statement at Portsmouth on the conclusion of their labors. The Foreign Office intimates that nothing will be published here until a signed copy of the treaty has reached the Emperor for his approval. It will probably be gazetted about a month hence. Baron Komura may make a personal statement to the Diet explaining the proceedings at the conference.

The Yozoro, an independent radical organ, attacks the Portsmouth settlement, commencing its article, "Arisie, Brethren!" Then recalling the attempt to assassinate Count Okuma, it says: "The people will never remain quiet when the national interests are menaced."

The Yozoro affirms that the nation will be humiliated unless the victor take strong action. It asks why the victor is conciliatory and the vanquished arrogant. It declares that the speedy intervention of the people alone will prevent a national disgrace following the present treaty.

The minor papers generally express anger and denounce the peace as humiliating. The Jiji says:

"The fact that the agreement was arrived at without a rupture can mean only great concessions by our plenipotentiaries. A peace concluded on such terms can never satisfy the nation."

The Maichu says:

"We are disappointed. The fruits of our victories have been lost by weak diplomacy. Japan, victorious in the field, has been defeated in the council chamber."

CZAR GETTING RECONCILED.

Congratulations of Fellow Rulers Make Him See a Light—Plans for Witte.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard telegrams from King Edward, the Kaiser and other rulers have gone far toward reconciling the czar to peace.

The rumor that the czar is planning the establishment of a Ministerial Cabinet headed by Mr. Witte is thus explained in the higher administrative circles. The creation of a national Duma rendered coordinate action by the various ministers imperative. It is therefore planned to abolish the Council of Ministers and to entrust a committee of Ministers, of which Mr. Witte would be chairman, with the general policy of the Government.

When desired the czar would preside over the committee. Mr. Witte, no member of the committee, will be summoned to attend the meetings when necessary, as was the case at the recent conferences at Teterhof.

PEACE PROBLEMS IN RUSSIA.

Nobility and Zemstvos to Discuss Effect on the Country's Future.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—The marshals of the nobility of all the provinces have arranged to meet here on Sept. 19 to consider the situation resulting from the conclusion of peace.

The presidents of the zemstvos and municipalities will assemble at Moscow on Sept. 19. It is the evident sense throughout the empire that the conclusion of the war requires reflection before its bearing upon Russia's future government can be understood. Deep dissatisfaction continues in court circles over the position in which Russia finds herself.

Peace rejoicings are reported from all over the country. Flags are flying and there are illuminations in many places.

A deputation of residents of Livonia called upon the Minister of the Interior to-day and asked for the removal of martial law in that province and the recall of the Cossacks.

The Minister referred them to Governor General Trepoff, who had been told that the Government was resolved to suppress disturbances at whatever cost of life. He ordered the deputation to leave St. Petersburg immediately.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says that never, perhaps, in Russian history have the newspapers so boldly and clearly expressed the plain truth of the situation as they have done.

The palm belongs to the *Norv*, which, though a persistent advocate of peace, confesses that its gladness is damned by undying resentment that Russia has been brought so low that she should have to rejoice because she was not compelled to pay an indemnity. It adds:

"Can we ever forgive the regime which, since Aug. 19, has begun to reveal itself to us? No. We can never forgive. The shameful war and the wounds to national pride will never be effaced. Every time they reopen we shall feel hatred not for the Japanese, with whom, doubtless, we shall reach a good understanding, but for our own people who precipitated the war without preparing for it. We shall never forgive the regime, and this feeling more than any other carries the assurance that we can never return to the past."

On every side the conviction prevails that Russia and Japan are going to be friends. Referring to the reports of rejoicing, the correspondent says that it is no exaggeration to state that with the solitary exception of Prince Meshchensky, who heralds the end of the war as the beginning of reaction, not a single note of rejoicing has been heard.

All minds are directed to the coming duma. The Government shows no slackening. According to an authoritative statement elections will have been held everywhere, including the frontier regions, by December.

The total number of members of the first duma will be 500, including fifteen from Poland. It is stated that an unwise bill shortly to be issued granting the right of meeting for electioneering purposes. Meanwhile the press will be allowed the widest measure of freedom. This is already apparent from the tone of the editorials on the peace agreement.

RUSSIA MUST BE READY.

Attache at Legation in Copenhagen Urges Reorganization of the Army.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 1.—In an interview Col. Alexieff, Military Attache of the Russian Legation here, said it was necessary to submit to peace.

The principal thing for Russia now is the reorganization of her army, which, no doubt, will be done with the greatest energy, as it may be doubtful if peace is permanent. The future will show either an alliance or war between Russia and Japan.

PEACE WILL AWAKEN CHINA.

DR. SEAMAN SAYS THAT SHE HAS GREAT PLANS AFOOT.

Has Sent an Embassy to America to Suggest That We Found Scholarships for Chinese With the Boxer Indemnity—She Has New Army Plans, Also.

There has been added to Mark Twain's praise of the peace of Portsmouth a note from Dr. Louis L. Seaman, who has just got home from a visit to Manchuria, where he saw both the Japanese and Russian armies at the front. He had something to say yesterday at his home, Twenty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, not only about peace but of the awakening and modernizing of the Chinese Empire.

"The so-called peace of Portsmouth," said Dr. Seaman, "will, in my opinion, come to be regarded as one of the great mistakes of the century. That which is called peace will be, in my opinion, only a prolonged armistice. I have been fairly near the firing line of both the Japanese and Russian armies and I believe I know something of the temper of the men who have fought this war. I know something of the spirit of the houses of Romanoff, and of the spirit of the Russian people. I have a more intimate acquaintance with the temper of the people of Japan, and I tell you that the so-called peace of Portsmouth is welcomed neither in St. Petersburg nor Tokyo."

"There are several good reasons why the peace treaty which is now being written will be a prolonged armistice. First, Russia is still one of the great nations of the earth—will never be satisfied until she has regained the prestige and the territory which she has lost in this war."

"Furthermore, and I fear it is not generally known, the fertile territory, Russia is a mile on mile of the soil of the empire needs only to be tickled in order to bring forth rich harvests. With the Black Sea closed and an uncertain way through the Dardanelles to the sea and with only a poor water way to the Baltic, Russia must have an outlet for her commerce of the future. She will find her way to the Persian Gulf and, if necessary, through China and over the battlefields which she has so recently lost and upon which she has left her dead. The great empire by the frozen sea will not stand still."

"And while the Russians are getting ready to go to war, more and more, the veterans, the men who followed wherever Oku led or the soldiers of the splendid army of the masterful Kuroki can forget, for instance, that they won by their valor all of Sakhalin Island, only to have their Emperor, the Elder Statesmen and the plenipotentiaries of peace give half of it back to the Japanese, whom they have just defeated."

"But, however that may be, both the belligerents and the world in general are reckoning to-day in the East without China. Sooner or later it will be heard in the world's news that the world knows little of it. On my trip home I met Dr. Tong, who has been sent by the Chinese Government to make a study of the treaty with the United States. I talked to him of his country and his people, and even I, who know something of China, have been amazed at the ignorance of the story he told. So amazed, in fact, that I asked him to reduce to writing and in the form of a letter to me the substance of what he had said."

Here is the letter. In it he speaks of the cordial relations that have always existed between China and the United States, and reminds me that the Chinese people, from the days of Confucius, have seen a people of peace, who have been taught, more than anything else, the value of peace and the rights of their ancestors. A Chinaman who dies leaving no son is regarded as a lost soul, because he leaves behind him no one to venerate him. Yet the Chinese, an old Chinese adage that it is better for a man to leave no son than to leave a son who becomes a soldier."

"In spite of this and in spite of the thousands of years of tradition and the wall behind which they have lived Dr. Tong writes to me that the effect of the war on China is a shock to the nation and Western education shall be established in every district in China; that there shall be a high school in every prefecture, and that there shall be a college or university in every province. The teachers in these institutions shall be either Chinamen taught abroad or Americans or Europeans."

But that is not all. From what Dr. Tong told me it looks very much as if China herself were preparing to make a school for the war. An army of 40,000 men is to be raised by order of the Emperor in each of the twenty-three provinces. The army is to be drilled by American or European, or by Chinamen, who have learned thoroughly the art of war from the best methods of the armies of the Western world."

"These things Dr. Tong told me, but it was not all in my opinion not the most interesting of all that he said. You remember that following the Boxer rebellion in China the United States gave an indemnity of \$20,000,000. It has been proposed that we should return this indemnity to China. Dr. Tong spoke of this proposal and amazed me by saying that China would appreciate it if the United States did not such thing. On the contrary, he said, the thing which China would be best would be for the United States to invest that twenty millions of dollars in its own Government bonds and with the income provide scholarships for Chinese students who in the years that are to come will be the future leaders of the nation and the statesmen and the framers of China."

"If the Flower Kingdom isn't already sitting up and taking notice, then I don't know what a real live wide awake Dr. Seaman was asked about the methods of the medical corps of the Japanese Army. 'Simply wonderful,' he replied. 'There is no other medical corps in the world. The history of the world's wars shows that practically all of the soldiers who died of disease were killed by the fighting line or died from the results of wounds. The balance died from disease, most cases of which could have been prevented with proper care. The surgeons of the Japanese Army received something more than a half million well when the medical men directed the entire attention after the war began to keeping that army well. To accomplish this the army surgeons did that which has never before been heard of in any war of the world. They went forward with the first screen of scouts."

SUMMER COLDS.

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold Cure, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of Dr. W. Groves. 25c per bottle.

PEACE WILL AWAKEN CHINA.

DR. SEAMAN SAYS THAT SHE HAS GREAT PLANS AFOOT.

Has Sent an Embassy to America to Suggest That We Found Scholarships for Chinese With the Boxer Indemnity—She Has New Army Plans, Also.

There has been added to Mark Twain's praise of the peace of Portsmouth a note from Dr. Louis L. Seaman, who has just got home from a visit to Manchuria, where he saw both the Japanese and Russian armies at the front. He had something to say yesterday at his home, Twenty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, not only about peace but of the awakening and modernizing of the Chinese Empire.

"The so-called peace of Portsmouth," said Dr. Seaman, "will, in my opinion, come to be regarded as one of the great mistakes of the century. That which is called peace will be, in my opinion, only a prolonged armistice. I have been fairly near the firing line of both the Japanese and Russian armies and I believe I know something of the temper of the men who have fought this war. I know something of the spirit of the houses of Romanoff, and of the spirit of the Russian people. I have a more intimate acquaintance with the temper of the people of Japan, and I tell you that the so-called peace of Portsmouth is welcomed neither in St. Petersburg nor Tokyo."

"There are several good reasons why the peace treaty which is now being written will be a prolonged armistice. First, Russia is still one of the great nations of the earth—will never be satisfied until she has regained the prestige and the territory which she has lost in this war."

"Furthermore, and I fear it is not generally known, the fertile territory, Russia is a mile on mile of the soil of the empire needs only to be tickled in order to bring forth rich harvests. With the Black Sea closed and an uncertain way through the Dardanelles to the sea and with only a poor water way to the Baltic, Russia must have an outlet for her commerce of the future. She will find her way to the Persian Gulf and, if necessary, through China and over the battlefields which she has so recently lost and upon which she has left her dead. The great empire by the frozen sea will not stand still."

"And while the Russians are getting ready to go to war, more and more, the veterans, the men who followed wherever Oku led or the soldiers of the splendid army of the masterful Kuroki can forget, for instance, that they won by their valor all of Sakhalin Island, only to have their Emperor, the Elder Statesmen and the plenipotentiaries of peace give half of it back to the Japanese, whom they have just defeated."

"But, however that may be, both the belligerents and the world in general are reckoning to-day in the East without China. Sooner or later it will be heard in the world's news that the world knows little of it. On my trip home I met Dr. Tong, who has been sent by the Chinese Government to make a study of the treaty with the United States. I talked to him of his country and his people, and even I, who know something of China, have been amazed at the ignorance of the story he told. So amazed, in fact, that I asked him to reduce to writing and in the form of a letter to me the substance of what he had said."

Here is the letter. In it he speaks of the cordial relations that have always existed between China and the United States, and reminds me that the Chinese people, from the days of Confucius, have seen a people of peace, who have been taught, more than anything else, the value of peace and the rights of their ancestors. A Chinaman who dies leaving no son is regarded as a lost soul, because he leaves behind him no one to venerate him. Yet the Chinese, an old Chinese adage that it is better for a man to leave no son than to leave a son who becomes a soldier."

"In spite of this and in spite of the thousands of years of tradition and the wall behind which they have lived Dr. Tong writes to me that the effect of the war on China is a shock to the nation and Western education shall be established in every district in China; that there shall be a high school in every prefecture, and that there shall be a college or university in every province. The teachers in these institutions shall be either Chinamen taught abroad or Americans or Europeans."

But that is not all. From what Dr. Tong told me it looks very much as if China herself were preparing to make a school for the war. An army of 40,000 men is to be raised by order of the Emperor in each of the twenty-three provinces. The army is to be drilled by American or European, or by Chinamen, who have learned thoroughly the art of war from the best methods of the armies of the Western world."

"These things Dr. Tong told me, but it was not all in my opinion not the most interesting of all that he said. You remember that following the Boxer rebellion in China the United States gave an indemnity of \$20,000,000. It has been proposed that we should return this indemnity to China. Dr. Tong spoke of this proposal and amazed me by saying that China would appreciate it if the United States did not such thing. On the contrary, he said, the thing which China would be best would be for the United States to invest that twenty millions of dollars in its own Government bonds and with the income provide scholarships for Chinese students who in the years that are to come will be the future leaders of the nation and the statesmen and the framers of China."

"If the Flower Kingdom isn't already sitting up and taking notice, then I don't know what a real live wide awake Dr. Seaman was asked about the methods of the medical corps of the Japanese Army. 'Simply wonderful,' he replied. 'There is no other medical corps in the world. The history of the world's wars shows that practically all of the soldiers who died of disease were killed by the fighting line or died from the results of wounds. The balance died from disease, most cases of which could have been prevented with proper care. The surgeons of the Japanese Army received something more than a half million well when the medical men directed the entire attention after the war began to keeping that army well. To accomplish this the army surgeons did that which has never before been heard of in any war of the world. They went forward with the first screen of scouts."

SUMMER COLDS.

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold Cure, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of Dr. W. Groves. 25c per bottle.

PEACE WILL AWAKEN CHINA.

DR. SEAMAN SAYS THAT SHE HAS GREAT PLANS AFOOT.

Has Sent an Embassy to America to Suggest That We Found Scholarships for Chinese With the Boxer Indemnity—She Has New Army Plans, Also.

There has been added to Mark Twain's praise of the peace of Portsmouth a note from Dr. Louis L. Seaman, who has just got home from a visit to Manchuria, where he saw both the Japanese and Russian armies at the front. He had something to say yesterday at his home, Twenty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, not only about peace but of the awakening and modernizing of the Chinese Empire.

"The so-called peace of Portsmouth," said Dr. Seaman, "will, in my opinion, come to be regarded as one of the great mistakes of the century. That which is called peace will be, in my opinion, only a prolonged armistice. I have been fairly near the firing line of both the Japanese and Russian armies and I believe I know something of the temper of the men who have fought this war. I know something of the spirit of the houses of Romanoff, and of the spirit of the Russian people. I have a more intimate acquaintance with the temper of the people of Japan, and I tell you that the so-called peace of Portsmouth is welcomed neither in St. Petersburg nor Tokyo."

"There are several good reasons why the peace treaty which is now being written will be a prolonged armistice. First, Russia is still one of the great nations of the earth—will never be satisfied until she has regained the prestige and the territory which she has lost in this war."

"Furthermore, and I fear it is not generally known, the fertile territory, Russia is a mile on mile of the soil of the empire needs only to be tickled in order to bring forth rich harvests. With the Black Sea closed and an uncertain way through the Dardanelles to the sea and with only a poor water way to the Baltic, Russia must have an outlet for her commerce of the future. She will find her way to the Persian Gulf and, if necessary, through China and over the battlefields which she has so recently lost and upon which she has left her dead. The great empire by the frozen sea will not stand still."

"And while the Russians are getting ready to go to war, more and more, the veterans, the men who followed wherever Oku led or the soldiers of the splendid army of the masterful Kuroki can forget, for instance, that they won by their valor all of Sakhalin Island, only to have their Emperor, the Elder Statesmen and the plenipotentiaries of peace give half of it back to the Japanese, whom they have just defeated."

"But, however that may be, both the belligerents and the world in general are reckoning to-day in the East without China. Sooner or later it will be heard in the world's news that the world knows little of it. On my trip home I met Dr. Tong, who has been sent by the Chinese Government to make a study of the treaty with the United States. I talked to him of his country and his people, and even I, who know something of China, have been amazed at the ignorance of the story he told. So amazed, in fact, that I asked him to reduce to writing and in the form of a letter to me the substance of what he had said."

Here is the letter. In it he speaks of the cordial relations that have always existed between China and the United States, and reminds me that the Chinese people, from the days of Confucius, have seen a people of peace, who have been taught, more than anything else, the value of peace and the rights of their ancestors. A Chinaman who dies leaving no son is regarded as a lost soul, because he leaves behind him no one to venerate him. Yet the Chinese, an old Chinese adage that it is better for a man to leave no son than to leave a son who becomes a soldier."

"In spite of this and in spite of the thousands of years of tradition and the wall behind which they have lived Dr. Tong writes to me that the effect of the war on China is a shock to the nation and Western education shall be established in every district in China; that there shall be a high school in every prefecture, and that there shall be a college or university in every province. The teachers in these institutions shall be either Chinamen taught abroad or Americans or Europeans."

But that is not all. From what Dr. Tong told me it looks very much as if China herself were preparing to make a school for the war. An army of 40,000 men is to be raised by order of the Emperor in each of the twenty-three provinces. The army is to be drilled by American or European, or by Chinamen, who have learned thoroughly the art of war from the best methods of the armies of the Western world."

"These things Dr. Tong told me, but it was not all in my opinion not the most interesting of all that he said. You remember that following the Boxer rebellion in China the United States gave an indemnity of \$20,000,000. It has been proposed that we should return this indemnity to China. Dr. Tong spoke of this proposal and amazed me by saying that China would appreciate it if the United States did not such thing. On the contrary, he said, the thing which China would be best would be for the United States to invest that twenty millions of dollars in its own Government bonds and with the income provide scholarships for Chinese students who in the years that are to come will be the future leaders of the nation and the statesmen and the framers of China."

"If the Flower Kingdom isn't already sitting up and taking notice, then I don't know what a real live wide awake Dr. Seaman was asked about the methods of the medical corps of the Japanese Army. 'Simply wonderful,' he replied. 'There is no other medical corps in the world. The history of the world's wars shows that practically all of the soldiers who died of disease were killed by the fighting line or died from the results of wounds. The balance died from disease, most cases of which could have been prevented with proper care. The surgeons of the Japanese Army received something more than a half million well when the medical men directed the entire attention after the war began to keeping that army well. To accomplish this the army surgeons did that which has never before been heard of in any war of the world. They went forward with the first screen of scouts."

SUMMER COLDS.

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold Cure, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of Dr. W. Groves. 25c per bottle.

PEACE WILL AWAKEN CHINA.

DR. SEAMAN SAYS THAT SHE HAS GREAT PLANS AFOOT.

Has Sent an Embassy to America to Suggest That We Found Scholarships for Chinese With the Boxer Indemnity—She Has New Army Plans, Also.

There has been added to Mark Twain's praise of the peace of Portsmouth a note from Dr. Louis L. Seaman, who has just got home from a visit to Manchuria, where he saw both the Japanese and Russian armies at the front. He had something to say yesterday at his home, Twenty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, not only about peace but of the awakening and modernizing of the Chinese Empire.

"The so-called peace of Portsmouth," said Dr. Seaman, "will, in my opinion, come to be regarded as one of the great mistakes of the century. That which is called peace will be, in my opinion, only a prolonged armistice. I have been fairly near the firing line of both the Japanese and Russian armies and I believe I know something of the temper of the men who have fought this war. I know something of the spirit of the houses of Romanoff, and of the spirit of the Russian people. I have a more intimate acquaintance with the temper of the people of Japan, and I tell you that the so-called peace of Portsmouth is welcomed neither in St. Petersburg nor Tokyo."

"There are several good reasons why the peace treaty which is now being written will be a prolonged armistice. First, Russia is still one of the great nations of the earth—will never be satisfied until she has regained the prestige and the territory which she has lost in this war."

"Furthermore, and I fear it is not generally known, the fertile territory, Russia is a mile on mile of the soil of the empire needs only to be tickled in order to bring forth rich harvests. With the Black Sea closed and an uncertain way through the Dardanelles to the sea and with only a poor water way to the Baltic, Russia must have an outlet for her commerce of the future. She will find her way to the Persian Gulf and, if necessary, through China and over the battlefields which she has so recently lost and upon which she has left her dead. The great empire by the frozen sea will not stand still."

"And while the Russians are getting ready to go to war, more and more, the veterans, the men who followed wherever Oku led or the soldiers of the splendid army of the masterful Kuroki can forget, for instance, that they won by their valor all of Sakhalin Island, only to have their Emperor, the Elder Statesmen and the plenipotentiaries of peace give half of it back to the Japanese, whom they have just defeated."

"But, however that may be, both the belligerents and the world in general are reckoning to-day in the East without China. Sooner or later it will be heard in the world's news that the world knows little of it. On my trip home I met Dr. Tong, who has been sent by the Chinese Government to make a study of the treaty with the United States. I talked to him of his country and his people, and even I, who know something of China, have been amazed at the ignorance of the story he told. So amazed, in fact, that I asked him to reduce to writing and in the form of a letter to me the substance of what he had said."

Here is the letter. In it he speaks of the cordial relations that have always existed between China and the United States, and reminds me that the Chinese people, from the days of Confucius, have seen a people of peace, who have been taught, more than anything else, the value of peace and the rights of their ancestors. A Chinaman who dies leaving no son is regarded as a lost soul, because he leaves behind him no one to venerate him. Yet the Chinese, an old Chinese adage that it is better for a man to leave no son than to leave a son who becomes a soldier."

"In spite of this and in spite of the thousands of years of tradition and the wall behind which they have lived Dr. Tong writes to me that the effect of the war on China is a shock to the nation and Western education shall be established in every district in China; that there shall be a high school in every prefecture, and that there shall be a college or university in every province. The teachers in these institutions shall be either Chinamen taught abroad or Americans or Europeans."

But that is not all. From what Dr. Tong told me it looks very much as if China herself were preparing to make a school for the war. An army of 40,000 men is to be raised by order of the Emperor in each of the twenty-three provinces. The army is to be drilled by American or European, or by Chinamen, who have learned thoroughly the art of war from the best methods of the armies of the Western world."

"These things Dr. Tong told me, but it was not all in my opinion not the most interesting of all that he said. You remember that following the Boxer rebellion in China the United States gave an indemnity of \$20,000,000. It has been proposed that we should return this indemnity to China. Dr. Tong spoke of this proposal and amazed me by saying that China would appreciate it if the United States did not such thing. On the contrary, he said, the thing which China would be best would be for the United States to invest that twenty millions of dollars in its own Government bonds and with the income provide scholarships for Chinese students who in the years that are to come will be the future leaders of the nation and the statesmen and the framers of China."

"If the Flower Kingdom isn't already sitting up and taking notice, then I don't know what a real live wide awake Dr. Seaman was asked about the methods of the medical corps of the Japanese Army. 'Simply wonderful,' he replied. 'There is no other medical corps in the world. The history of the world's wars shows that practically all of the soldiers who died of disease were killed by the fighting line or died from the results of wounds. The balance died from disease, most cases of which could have been prevented with proper care. The surgeons of the Japanese Army received something more than a half million well when the medical men directed the entire attention after the war began to keeping that army well. To accomplish this the army surgeons did that which has never before been heard of in any war of the world. They went forward with the first screen of scouts."

SUMMER COLDS.

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold Cure, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of Dr. W. Groves. 25c per bottle.

PEACE WILL AWAKEN CHINA.

DR. SEAMAN SAYS THAT SHE HAS GREAT PLANS AFOOT.

Has Sent an Embassy to America to Suggest That We Found Scholarships for Chinese With the Boxer Indemnity—She Has New Army Plans, Also.

There has been added to Mark Twain's praise of the peace of Portsmouth a note from Dr. Louis L. Seaman, who has just got home from a visit to Manchuria, where he saw both the Japanese and Russian armies at the front. He had something to say yesterday at his home, Twenty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, not only about peace but of the awakening and modernizing of the Chinese Empire.

"The so-called peace of Portsmouth," said Dr. Seaman, "will, in my opinion, come to be regarded as one of the great mistakes of the century. That which is called peace will be, in my opinion, only a prolonged armistice. I have been fairly near the firing line of both the Japanese and Russian armies and I believe I know something of the temper of the men who have fought this war. I know something of the spirit of the houses of Romanoff, and of the spirit of the Russian people. I have a more intimate acquaintance with the temper of the people of Japan, and I tell you that the so-called peace of Portsmouth is welcomed neither in St. Petersburg nor Tokyo."

"There are several good reasons why the peace treaty which is now being written will be a prolonged armistice. First, Russia is still one of the great nations of the earth—will never be satisfied until she has regained the prestige and the territory which she has lost in this war."

"Furthermore, and I fear it is not generally known, the fertile territory, Russia is a mile on mile of the soil of the empire needs only to be tickled in order to bring forth rich harvests. With the Black Sea closed and an uncertain way through the Dardanelles to the sea and with only a poor water way to the Baltic, Russia must have an outlet for her commerce of the future. She will find her way to the Persian Gulf and, if necessary, through China and over the battlefields which she has so recently lost and upon which she has left her dead. The great empire by the frozen sea will not stand still."

"And while the Russians are getting ready to go to war, more and more, the veterans, the men who followed wherever Oku led or the soldiers of the splendid army of the masterful Kuroki can forget, for instance, that they won by their valor all of Sakhalin Island, only to have their Emperor, the Elder Statesmen and the plenipotentiaries of peace give half of it back to the Japanese, whom they have just defeated."

"But, however that may be, both the belligerents and the world in general are reckoning to-day in the East without China. Sooner or later it will be heard in the world's news that the world knows little of it. On my trip home I met Dr. Tong, who has been sent by the Chinese Government to make a study of the treaty with the United States. I talked to him of his country and his people, and even I, who know something of China, have been amazed at the ignorance of the story he told. So amazed, in fact, that I asked him to reduce to writing and in the form of a letter to me the substance of what he had said."

Here is the letter. In it he speaks of the cordial relations that have always existed between China and the United States, and reminds me that the Chinese people, from the days of Confucius, have seen a people of peace, who have been taught, more than anything else, the value of peace and the rights of their ancestors. A Chinaman who dies leaving no son is regarded as a lost soul, because he leaves behind him no one to venerate him. Yet the Chinese, an old Chinese adage that it is better for a man to leave no son than to leave a son who becomes a soldier."

"In spite of this and in spite of the thousands of years of tradition and the wall behind which they have lived Dr. Tong writes to me that the effect of the war on China is a shock to the nation and Western education shall be established in every district in China; that there shall be a high school in every prefecture, and that there shall be a college or university in every province. The teachers in these institutions shall be either Chinamen taught abroad or Americans or Europeans."

But that is not all. From what Dr. Tong told me it looks very much as if China herself were preparing to make a school for the war. An army of 40,000 men is to be raised by order of the Emperor in each of the twenty-three provinces. The army is to be drilled by American or European, or by Chinamen, who have learned thoroughly the art of war from the best methods of the armies of the Western world."

"These things Dr. Tong told me, but it was not all in my opinion not the most interesting of all that he said. You remember that following the Boxer rebellion in China the United States gave an indemnity of \$20,000,000. It has been proposed that we should return this indemnity to China. Dr. Tong spoke of this proposal and amazed me by saying that China would appreciate it if the United States did not such thing. On the contrary, he said, the thing which China would be best would be for the United States to invest that twenty millions of dollars in its own Government bonds and with the income provide scholarships for Chinese students who in the years that are to come will be the future leaders of the nation and the statesmen and the framers of China."

"If the Flower Kingdom isn't already sitting up and taking notice, then I don't know what a real live wide awake Dr. Seaman was asked about the methods of the medical corps of the Japanese Army. 'Simply wonderful,' he replied. 'There is no other medical corps in the world. The history of the world's wars shows that practically all of the soldiers who died of disease were killed by the fighting line or died from the results of wounds. The balance died from disease, most cases of which could have been prevented with proper care. The surgeons of the Japanese Army received something more than a half million well when the medical men directed the entire attention after the war began to keeping that army well. To accomplish this the army surgeons did that which has never before been heard of in any war of the world. They went forward with the first screen of scouts."

SUMMER COLDS.

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold Cure, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of Dr. W. Groves. 25c per bottle.

PEACE WILL AWAKEN CHINA.

DR. SEAMAN SAYS THAT SHE HAS GREAT PLANS AFOOT.

Has Sent an Embassy to America to Suggest That We Found Scholarships for Chinese With the Boxer Indemnity—She Has New Army Plans, Also.

There has been added to Mark Twain's praise of the peace of Portsmouth a note from Dr. Louis L. Seaman, who has just got home from a visit to Manchuria, where he saw both the Japanese and Russian armies at the front. He had something to say yesterday at his home, Twenty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, not only about peace but of the awakening and modernizing of the Chinese Empire.

"The so-called peace of Portsmouth," said Dr. Seaman, "will,